The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,549—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
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Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Wanted, Servants Wanted, Lost, Found, Houses to be Let, Houses Required, Notices or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

0, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

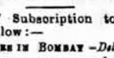
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th June, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metapaliam, where they will arrive at 7-45 P.M., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June, 1879, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, 1879, at 4 P.M., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BAHREIN, FAO and BUSSORAH, or any order.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. SIRDHANA, 2,600 Tons, and AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 325

The Sirdhana and Agra carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London on 31st August and 6th September respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th June, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *via* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each Month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 80	Intermediate Ports.
Suez	350	220	90	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	650	340	140	Terminus.

Children under 3 years, free of charge: Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
PERSIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

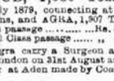
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons, 300 H.P.,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN,



THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 25th July. For Freight and Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co.,

24th June, 1879. Agents.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 30,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of the returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL *via* the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

For Sale at this Office,

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKET

COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

BLACK PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barrett	4th July.
(s) HINDOSTAN	3113	500	N.W. Haselwood	11th do.
— THIBET	2493	400	J. H. Torbock	18th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	2763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
— GEELUNG	1835	250	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(S) NEPAUL	3536	500	J. S. Murray	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, touching at Mr's Malta and taking also passengers and cargo for Marseilles and London:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman ....7th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart....18th July.
TANJORE	2985	400	W. W. Fenton....15th Aug.
SIAM	3034	500	G. N. Hector....12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart....10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a Consignment of superior DANISH BEER, just arrived per Ellen Bates.

LANG, MOIR & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1879.

DEVONSHIRE CYDER.

BOTTLED BY WARD AND SON.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the above. Quarts Rs. 5 per doz-n.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Elphinstone Circle.

NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH "PALACE" ALE.

—The new Season's Brewings have arrived, and are FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

Hogsheads of 54 gallons ..... Rs. 57 0 each.
Fine Mahogany Casks ..... „ 10 0 do.

NICOLSON'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
Royal Household Blend, per doz. Qts. ..Rs. 30 0

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

CARLTON WHISKEY.

11 years old. 5 years old.
Rs. 32 per doz. Rs. 28 per doz.

SHIPPED BY

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
London and Inverness.

For analysis and testimonials apply to

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE,
SOLE AGENTS.

June 1879.

WHISKEY IN JARS, A 1 QUALITY.

2 Gallons, Rs. 21; 4 Gallons, Rs. 40; Jars included.

Electro-plated lock taps to suit, Rs. 4-0 each.

N.B.—Guided by the superior wisdom of a Firm of Chemists who advertise that a chemical analysis such as the proprietors of the Carlton whiskey are justly proud of, affords no guarantee of excellence, we give no analysis of the Whiskey above advertised, and are content that the quality should make its own market.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE

at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

* CLARETS:—From H. and C. Ballarique, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14 per doz. Qts.	
Do. do.	„ 16 per case of 2 doz. pints.	
Les Canons	„ 18 per doz. Qts.	
Do. do.	„ 20 per case of 2 doz. pints.	
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 per doz. Qts.	
Do. Lafitte	„ 25 „	

* STILL HOCKS:—From G. M. Passemarn Sohn, Mayence.

Liebfraumilch	Rs. 23 per doz. Qts.	
Do.	„ 26 per case of 2 doz. pints.	
Steinwein	„ 28 per doz. Qts.	
Hochheimer	„ 28 „	
Ruedesheimer	„ 28 „	
Do.	„ 31 per case of 2 doz. pints.	
Marcobrunner	„ 35 per doz. Qts.	
Do.	„ 35 per case of 2 doz. pints.	
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 38 per doz. Qts.	

BEER:—

IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs.	5 per doz. Qts.
Cairo Expedition Pale Ale	„	5 per doz. stone bottles.
Norway Pale Ale	„	5-8 per doz. qts.
Kronenacher Export Beer	„	6-4 per doz. qts.

* CHAMPAGNE:—

Eugene Cliequot's Carte Blanche	Rs.	40 per doz. Qts.
Ditto ditto	„	42 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Heidsicks & Co.'s Dry Monopole	„	56 per doz. Qts.
Ditto ditto	„	58 per case of 2 doz. pints.
F. Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*	Rs.	55 „

* BRANDY:—

Miller Frère's Cognac	Rs.	18 per doz. Qts.	
Boulestin & Co.'s * Cognac	„	20 „	
F. Dessandeir & Co.'s * „	„	22 „	
Fromy and Rogéo's *** „	„	30 „	

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apples, Apricots, Grapes, Rs. 12 per dozen tins.

CALIFORNIAN JELLIES,

Currants, Blackberry, Quince, Strawberry, Raspberry, Rs. 12½ per doz. tins.

Finest German Asparagus Rs. 24 per doz. tins.

GERMAN SAUSAGES.

Black Pudding	Rs.	1-2 per tin.
Smoked Sausages	„	1-4 „
Liverling	„	1-4 „
Roast Sausages	„	1-10 „

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, &c.

Quotation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Those marked with an asterisk * carry a discount of 10 per cent. if cash accompanies the order.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 21st June 1879.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

FOR SALE,

A FEW hundred feet of CAST IRON PIPES of the following sizes:—

Inch	Diameter.
9	
12	„
15	„
24	„
26	„

Also a few 24 inch bends and several T Pipes from 9" by 9" to 24" by 4." Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1879.

HOWRAH IRON WORKS, STEAM SAW MILLS, AND METAL DEPOT.

THESE, the MOST EXTENSIVE WORKS of their kind in India, have been laid out with a view to the expeditious outturn of Rolling Stock, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tools, &c., &c., &c.

For

Railways, Canals, Collieries,	Indigo Concerns, Gas Works, Engineering Works Tanneries, &c., &c.	Silk Filatures, Tea Gardens, Cotton & Jute Mills.

The whole of our Workshops are fitted with the best and most Modern Machinery. We would direct especial attention to the act that we are able to turn out Iron Castings up to 20 Tons in weight, and Forgings up to 3 Tons. List of Foundry rates will be sent on application.

BURN & Co.

Howrah, Bengal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

CRICKET.

THE Match—BYCULLA CLUB versus REST of GYMKHANA—commenced last Saturday, will be continued TO DAY, weather permitting, at 2-30 p.m.

FOR SALE.

MEMON ALLANA MOOSA begs respectfully to inform the Public that he has best MANGOES, ALPHONSO, or BOMBAY HAPOOS and PIAREE, Green and Ripe, Big and Small, for sale, at very cheap rate. Up-country orders will be promptly executed.

Mandvie, opposite Jakaria Musjid, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL SALES of ABKARI FARMS of the Talukas of SALSETTE and PANWEL in the Tanna Collectorate for the year 1879-80, commencing from 1st August 1879, will be held at the Office of the Collector of Tanna, at 10 a.m., on the 9th July 1879.

2. For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned.

W. B. BULOCK,
Tanna, Collector's Office, 26th June 1879. Acting Collector.

KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKY

pure, mild, delicious and very wholesome. Universally recommended by the medical profession.

KINAHAN & CO.

Wholesale Depot, 20 Great Titchfield Street, Export Depot, 33, Commercial Street, } London.

CAUTION.—Any person imitating the seal cork or labels, or fraudulently filling old bottles will be rigorously prosecuted. Information will be thankfully received by

CHARLES DAY & Co., The Sole Export Agents.
17, Water Lane, London.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, for the consideration of the business already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 4 p.m.

The ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING, as formerly advertised, will be held here at 4-30 p.m. THIS DAY.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 25th June 1879.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED LIST of the new season's Fashions is now ready, and will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter-, an inch.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Offices and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order as moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

In the Press, and will shortly be published.

A COLLECTION OF

LEGISLATIVE ACTS:

USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

Price—Rs. 5; Interleaved, Rs. 6-8

Postage Annas 4 Extra.

COMPRISING:

Sea Customs Act 1878—With Government Resolutions, dated 3rd February and 8th March 1879, regarding the immediate discharge of cargo, and of dutiable articles imported into India by Letter Post.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notification and Rules made by the Governor General in Council on the 19th April 1879.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications.

Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879; LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

Intending subscribers should send in their orders soon, as a very limited number of Copies will be printed.

Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BILLIARD MATCH.—Messrs. B. & K. will PLAY a GAME of 500 Points at the WAVERLEY HOTEL TO-NIGHT at 8-30.

YOUR Monogram or Crest stamped in colours on 8 Quires Satin Repp Notepaper (Oblong or Square) and 100 Envelopes to match, for Rs. 6, Oaxton Printing Works, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at Ambollee in Salsette District, four LIME KILNS. Apply to GLOVER & Co., Neabit Lane, Byculla.

TO-NIGHT TEMPLE BAR Grand Dinner, 7-8—Cock-a-leaky Soup, Vol-au-vait, Italian Cutlets, Pigeon, Lamb, Roast Beef, Gelly, Marmelade, &c.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES, at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

BASS'S FIRST QUALITY INDIA PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY M. B FOSTER & SONS,
CHIEF AGENTS TO MESSRS. BASS & Co.

MESSRS. FOSTER'S account is the largest on Bass & Co.'s books, and since the establishment of their Business in 1829, their shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, and afford employment for upwards of three hundred hands.

As a special mark of Messrs. Bass & Co.'s confidence, it may be noted that Messrs. FOSTER are the only bottlers of the Beer who are authorised to place their own labels on the bottles, a fact which in itself is significant, and will be appreciated by all who value the certainty of obtaining a *genuine, pure*, and *unadulterated* article.

The new season's bottling is now forward in magnificent condition, and fully sustains the prestige that half a century's experience has gained for this favourite Beer.

Pints in cases of 6 doz	per doz.	Rs. 4	0
Impl. Pints do. 6 doz	do.	5	4
Quarts do. 3 doz	do.	6	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saruspophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

THE WESTERN INDIA SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

A PERFECTLY comfortable, easy, and well-fitting Shirt is acknowledged by every Gentleman residing in the East to be a great luxury, and we guarantee to supply this to perfection. We pay great attention to this very important Department of our Establishment, every Shirt being cut and made up under our own personal supervision, and great care is taken that the work is of the best, every seam being well turned and strongly sewn, to resist the rough usage of the Indian Dhobie.

Gentlemen passing hurriedly through Bombay, either Homeward bound, or *en route* to up-country stations, can be supplied at any moment from 250 dozens of Ready-Made Shirts of different descriptions and all sizes, cut and made up by us on the premises, and from which an excellent fit can always be selected.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
Fine strong Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs for wearing under uniform ..... 6 for	22	8	The Oxford Cloth, or jute mixture, strongly recommended ..... 6 for	36	0
Best Longcloth, Linen Fronts and Cuffs, three fold linen, highly recommended for general wear ..... 6 for	28	0	Best Wove Flannel wool, dyed and thoroughly shrunk ..... 6 for	52	0
The above with Collars attached ..... 6 for	31	0	Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk, comfortable shirting, best and non-irritating ..... 6 for	52	0
Printed Cambric Collars on ..... 6 for	22	8	Spun Silk, the very best, plain White and Fancy colors ..... 6 for	70	0
Best French Cambric, perfectly fast colour ..... 6 for	30	0			

Sleeping and Bungalow Lounge Suits.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
Striped Cambric ..... the suit	6	8	Striped Cambric Pyjamas ..... per pair	3	0
Best French Cambric, an immense assortment ..... the suit	10	0	Best Cambric ..... „	3	8
Oxford Cloth, genuine ..... the suit			Best Oxford ..... „	5	0
Best Wove Flannel, well shrunk, yarn dyed and very soft, highly recommended for Bungalow lounge or early morning deck wear ..... the suit	18	0	Best Wove Flannel ..... „	9	0
Silk and Wool, the best and most suitable for the above requirements, when a very light woollen material is required ..... the suit	18	0	Best Silk and Wool ..... „	12	0
Spun Silk, the best quality ..... the suit	24	0	Oxford Cloth Dressing Gowns ..... each	10	0
			Best Wove Flannel do. ..... „	20	0
			Fancy Striped do. do. ..... „	20	0
			Saxony Flannel, Cashmere pattern ..... „	23	0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue containing simple instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application with patterns.

ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY

FROM THE BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH MANUFACTURERS.

COTTON STOCKINGS (Ladies') White, Coloured, Striped, and Black, in all prices and sizes.

THREAD „ „ White, Coloured, and Black, in all prices and sizes.

SILK „ „ White, Coloured, and Black, in all prices and sizes.

SOCKS and STOCKINGS (for Children) White and Coloured, in all prices and sizes.

WOOLLEN STOCKINGS (for Ladies and Children).

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,

6, HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts of C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Bampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only; Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th inst. commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the valuable and handsome house-hold furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, &c., the property of Mrs. S. Delany, the same comprises rich satar cut and plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated cruetstand, pickle eggs, and liquor frames, spoons and forks, dish covers, table candlesticks, cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising drawingroom, dining, pier, writing, washhand and dressing tables, drawing room, easy low folding arm and without arm chairs, side board, dumb waiter, single and double screens, conversation and reclining couches, teapoys, chiffonier, brussels carpets, iron and blackwood four poста bedsteads, canapoés, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, towel horse, dressing and cheval glasses, perambulators, flower vases, table ornaments, bath dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

Now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kassara Bunder—

50 superior 1st class teak squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

FOR SALE Valuable landed property, at Sonapore, in the Railway ..... Marine Lines Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th day of June, instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises, the undermentioned valuable property by order of Oojumbace, widow and executrix of the will of Shah Oomed Hirachund, the mortgagee thereof, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee Mehta, the mortgagor.

All that piece of leasehold land measuring sixty feet in breadth and sixty feet in length, with the messuages built in four compartments and other erections thereon, situate on the north side of a private street, in the district called Sonapore, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of the Fort of Bombay (formerly Bhaoshewar sub-district), and bounded on or towards the south by by a sweepers passage between and used in common by the now describing property and the adjoining property belonging to Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Suzook, on or towards the east by vacant ground belonging to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the south by a road leading from the Marine Lines Road to Back Bay or Queen's Road, and on or towards the west by vacant ground also belonging to Mr. Byramjee Jeebhoy and which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, under Nos. 103 and 104, and together with the said piece of land were formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Nowrojee Shapoorji Gomrigar and his tenants and are now in the occupation of several tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to the vendors attorney Mr. Moreshwar Lakshmanjee at his office, 28, Apollo Street, Fort.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 30th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings,
19 cases T Red Prints.
10 bales grey dhoties,
An invoice of electro-plated ware of new design, consisting of tea and coffee service, cake baskets, toasts, waiters, cruet frames, butter coolers, marmalade pots, biscuit boxes, pint cups, sugar basins, breakfast cruets, salt cellars, flower stands, sardine boxes, butter knives, pickle forks, mustard pots, fruit spoons, toast racks, match and pepper boxes, &c.
About 13 doz California fruits and jellies.
On account and at the risk of Pudumsey Chimjee—

D N & Co. } —129—1 case white dhoties.
P K }
O

On account of the concerned.
18 bales each, 15 pieces grey American drills.

SALE OF GREY, WHITE, AND COLOURED PIECE GOODS, AND TWIST.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

A quantity of grey, white, and colored piece goods and twist, comprising grey dhoties 5 to 10 yds, white stripes and dhoties, T. red c lubricks, printed lacoonets and dhooties, printed and T. red handkerchiefs, grey twists, No. 20 and 30, &c.

SALE OF RUTLAM COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 12 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godowns of the Colaba Company's Press at Colaba, by order of Dawjee Dossa, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kunjor, Sird

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 27TH JUNE 1879.

The settlement of the Egyptian difficulty has not had any special effect on business here to-day, the result having been generally anticipated, but it is satisfactory to know that trade is not likely to be upset by any of the possibilities which a war with Egypt might have originated.

Consols in London are still quoted at 97⅛, but French Rentes have receded from 116¾ to 116½, Enfaced Rupee Paper is quoted by Reuter the same as on Wednesday—Fours, Rs. 76¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 85½; but we question whether business is practicable at these rates.

The Bank of England return for the week is again favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 56⅛ to 57⅛ per cent.; the Reserve being increased by £930,000 and Bullion by £800,000. The rate of discount in the open market is not quoted, but there can be little doubt that money is obtainable on easier terms.

Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares show a decline on the week of 10s. per share in Oriental, Chartered, and Chartered Mercantile, but Hongkong and Shanghai are £1 per share higher.

In the General Produce Markets there is no alteration to report. Linseed is quiet, Rapeseed steady, at previous prices.

Piece Goods in Manchester are called quiet but steady, and Cotton in Liverpool closed dull, the days' sales being only estimated at 6,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. Spot prices, as quoted by Reuter, mark a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid.-Orleans, Dholleras, Oomras and Broach, and private telegrams still advise a total absence of demand for Surats to arrive. From New York ready Mid.-Uplands still come at 10¾ cents, but September shipment has receded from 12 46 to 12 07 cents. per lb. The receipt at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Thursday's Receipts	Nil.	Nil.	500	600
Six days' do.	4,000	5,100	5,300	4,000
Totalsince 1st Sept.	4,402,200	...	4,402,000	4,402,000

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 51½d. per oz., and so far as we can learn this is confirmed by private advices. Shipments for this port by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton are advised, to the extent of £10,000, making a total of £111,000 now afloat for this port.

Exchange to-day has been firm at quite yesterday's rates. Transactions have been extremely limited, as there are now but few private bills offering, while the demand for remittance is also insignificant. The tone of the market, however, is decidedly steady, and, as we have said for some days past, there seems a very general belief that no material decline from the present level is probable, so long as the German Government are not sellers of Silver. We now quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
France 3 ,,	2-12½	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

Government Paper continues very dull, and with the exception of small transactions for private investors, there is nothing whatever doing. Fours we quote at Rs. 92½; Fours-and a-half at Rs. 98¼.

The Share Market remains depressed, and rates all round are practically unaltered. Bank of Bombays remain at Rs. 670. Land and Press Companies are unchanged, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies the only movements are a decline of Rs. 10 in Bombay United and Rs. 20 in Khatau Mancoojee.

Cotton.—Owing to the quieter accounts from Liverpool a very dull feeling has prevailed to-day, and although sellers would probably have accepted a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, exporters have declined to operate. Receipts yesterday were only 546 bales, and the season now may be considered over both as regards arrivals and shipments. To-day's quotations are nominally:—

Good Ginned Broach	.....	Rs. 239	per candy. F. P
Good Omra	.....	,, 234	,,
F. G. F. do	.....	,, 226	,,
G. F. do	.....	,, 221	,,
Good Dholleras	.....	,, 228	,,
F. G. F. do	.....	,, 223	,,
G. F. do	.....	,, 218	,,
F. G. Ginned Dharwar	.....	,, 216	,,
G. F. Compta	.....	,, 208	,,

In Seeds transactions are quite of a retail character. Linseed is quoted at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1; Rapeseed Rs. 7-1 to Rs. 7-2 per cwt.

Freights are quiet, the state of the weather preventing shipments. For Liverpool some shipping orders are said to have been given by the s. s. Spoke Hall at 17s. 6d., and there is no steamer to follow her on the berth. By sail 20s. is quoted for Cotton, [illegible] per ton. For Rangoon rice 6s. 6d. payable here, is the current quotation, and by steamer for London and Havre 27s. 6d. per ton, payable at port of discharge.

Piece Goods have been almost a blank to-day so far as regards business from European houses, and from the bazaar there has been equally little doing, the up-country demand being insignificant. The favourable rains, however, render sellers pretty firm, and future prospects, on the whole, are encouraging.

Coals are quiet. The settlement of the Egyptian difficulty has put an end to any little speculative enquiry there was, but in the meantime stocks here are so small that prices are not likely to give way materially.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Div-idend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank Ltd.	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	670
Bank of Madras	20,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,320	£20 £12-10	£ do	£ do	112

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	2,000	28,500	150 p.s.		800
Ahmed Do., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do		975
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct		500
Apollo Press Co.	750	3,750	2,200	32 p.s.		52
Bailey ,,	175	1,000	all	25 ,,		670
Borax Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s.		445
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do		60
Broach Cotton Co.	600	350	all	10 do		50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do		50
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,000	all	20 do		475
Dholleras ,, and G. Co.	800	1,000	all	25 do		750
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do		895
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	1,250	50 do		875
French Press Co.	200	500	all	75 p.s.		475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do		197½
Fringe of W. Press	1,200	—	1,500	250 do		150
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do		300
Sind Press Co.	400	850	750	6 do		458
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do		1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.ct		500
Vulkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.		500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—		nominal.
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.		nominal.
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	45 p.s.		400
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.s.		1,260
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	2 p.ct		60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	2,000	40 p.s.		500
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	85 p.s.		680
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	3,000	200	all	10 p.s.		0
Broach Mills	1,500	150	all	10 p.s.		nominal
Dinshaw S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	25 p.s.		nominal
Dharamsey Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s.		500
Central India S. and W. Company	3,000	500	all	30 p.s.		500
Dharamsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s.		210
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	..		305
Framjee S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s.		nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s.		705
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	870	1,000	all	30 p.s.		705
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	40 p.s.		475
Jaoraj Indoo Mills	740	1,000	all	35 p.s.		650
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s.		860
E. Mancoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s.		860
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil		120
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.s.		1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..		10
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	35p.s.		nominal
Mancokjee Petit	1,000	1,000	all	40p.s.		1,030
Meraljee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s.		900
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..		150
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p.		650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	do.	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s.	do.	
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s.	670	
Petmeon Wales Spinning	600	1,350	all	75	70	
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	450	
Soonderdas Spinning	660	1,000	all	75 p.s.	560	
Do do. ? Shares.	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	900	
Standard S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	675	
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	475	

Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	785
Do. Land and Pier Co. Limited	2,500	150	all	4 p.s.	110
Mazagon Land	1,250	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	800
Sewri Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,000	all	15 p.s.	210

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Corporation Stock	..	£20 21s 3d	£0 5 p.ct		306
Do. New 6% Shares	..	£20 13s 4d	6 do		26
Do. do	..	£20 6s 7d	5 do		72
Do. do	..	£20 2l 18d	0 do		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,101
Do. New shares	..	£15 12s 6d	15 do		250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Trade	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.		1,800
Bombay Fire Insurance	150	15,000	2,000	250 p.s.		2,700
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	12 p.ct		58
Bombay Manufacturing	1250	10	150	10 p.s.		120
Bombay Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	..		375
Bombay Printing	..	..	..	..		..
Bombay Steam	..	500	350	16 p.s.		205
Crawford Market	1,000	200	150	12½ p.ct		10
Esplanade Buildings	1,000	5	all	p.s.		..
Fytche	25	8,000	1,6	75 p.s.		1,025
Do. Ld.	1,000	200	100	10 p.s.		100
Do. Ld.	1,000	250	all	20 p.s.		250
Hornby Vellard	1,000	100	all	p.ct		15

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 21st June 1879.

	Open 1,288½ miles.	
	Rs.	a. p.
Coaching	88,822	0 0
Merchandise	3,10,336	0 0
Telegraph	807	0 0
Total Rs.	3,99,965	0 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,288½ miles. Total Rs.	4,06,742	10 6
Decrease	6,777	10 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain R.D. Dougherty, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via Aden, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Calcutta, 549 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. J. C. Cuthbert, Mr. and Messrs. Fahery, and 150 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Calcutta (s)	Smith	Bussorah, June 13.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
27	Hannibal	Skrimshire	Narakel.
	Coldstream	Wilkes	Havre.
	Mongolia (s)	Coleman	Southampton.
	Abyssinia (s)	Dougherty	Zanzibar.

The steamer Clan Alpine, to China, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
24	Commilla(s)	Hart	Akyab, June 22.

DEPARTURES.

June. 23.—Ship Cleomene.

PASSENGERS.

Per Commilla—Mr Ruckert, Mr Petrie, Mrs Darwin, Mrs Magry and infant.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

June.		
24	Ethiopia (s)	Bombay and S P.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Mangora, sailing for London, to-morrow:—Mrs Orr, Mrs Woolridge, Mr Harry, Mr Grecy, Mr Blackwood, Captain and Mrs Cowie, Mrs Kerr Nesbitt, Mr and Mrs Hatchell, Messrs Green, Fowler, Chapman, Simpson, Patterson, and Hayles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Widow Hall s—29 crates earthenware, Edward Bates and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Childers, s—50 casks yellow ochre, Jewabhoy Hepteolabhoy.
Flamingo s—25 cases port, 25 cases sherry and 20 cases whiskey, C H B Forbes and Co.
Eagle—100 tons pig iron, Richardson and Co.
Trvancore s—2 cases printed books, Cooper and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—150 cases brandy, Nowrojee Aridaseer and Son.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Spoke Hall s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Ellen Bates—960 cwtsasurse seed, Morarjee Hurdass.

FOR LONDON.

Euphrates s—8 cases fishmaws, Allarukhia Sazun; 22 bales hides and 3 bales skins, Hassum Woomer; 103 cwts India rubber, Visram Trickmjee.
Flamingo s—140 bales cotton waste, Tookersee Jewraz.

FOR HAVRE.

Flamingo s—103 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s—375 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—89 bales cotton, Kunverdee Singee and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Mongolia s—4 cases shawls, Hajee Safedin Godamhoosa; 8 packages silk, Aga Syed Mirza.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—75 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund; 80 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmodass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clan Alpine s—150 bales cotton, Mugneeram Munsookdass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 26th June 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·812
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	·925
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·0
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of Wind	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	From midnight 227
Total fall during the month	15·23
,, year	29·24
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th June.	0·38

HIGH COURT.—June 28.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

125-79—Ardeshir and H—Ardeshir Bezonjee vs The Municipal Corporation and another—Crawford and B.
624-78—A F Turner—Mungesh Purshotam vs Moroba Raghoonath and another—Craigie L. and O.
686-78—Hearn C and L—Cassibai vs Runsordass Hunsraj—Tyabjee and Co.
269-79—Khunderao M—Nanabhoy Balaje Soonderjee and another vs Narayen Morojee—Crawford and B.
In the matter of the Indian Company's act, 1866, and in the matter of the Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Coy. Ld, in voluntary liquidation—Yusoojee Heerjee and another—Petitioners—Nanu and H for Petitioners.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 19th June 1879.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

10th Hussars—Lieut Col F J Douglas to be Adjutant.
46th Regiment—Lieut H K Cavaye to be Instructor of Musketry.
64th Regiment—Lieut A J Price to be Instructor of Musketry.
11th Bengal Lancers—Lieut R G Onslow, 1-12th Foot, to be Officiating Squadron Officer.
4th Native Infantry—Lieut G P Hatch, 52nd Foot, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

Lieut-Colonel P H Harcourt, R A, is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Simla, on special duty.

Colonel F F Tomlinson, Bengal Staff Corps, has assumed charge of the depot 19th Bengal Lancers.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 24.)

Surgeon Branfoot, Assistant Physician, General Hospital, and Professor of Hygiene, to act as Superintendent, Lying in Hospital, and Professor of Midwifery in the Medical College.

The Hon. Mr. Pogrose, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, leave to Europe for one year.

Mr Happell, Acting District and Sessions Judge, Madura, has assumed charge of the Court from the Sheristadar.

Mr Irvine, Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Tanjore, has assumed charge of the Court.

Mr Charles Lennox Bruce Cumming, Acting Sub-Collector, to be Vice President of the Local Fund Board, Guntoor Circle.

Mr Howell, Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Bellary, to act as Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury, Kurnool.

Webster, Collector of Coimbatore, having resumed charge of his office, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave for three months granted to him is cancelled.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

by Lieut.-Colonel [illegible] V. R. C.

Bombay, 27th June 1879.

1. The following promotions will take effect from this date (viz) in "F" Company.
No 488 Corpl W Willard to be Sergeant.
No 394 Lc Corpl R Bolleau to be Corporal.
No 415 Lc Corpl J Fairbairn to be Corporal.
No 676 Vol W H Willard to be Lc Corporal.
No 437 Vol J Kinnerlly to be Lc Corporal.
No 490 W Williamson to be Lc Corporal.

2. The Commandant felt much gratified to see, notwithstanding the extremely inclement state of the weather, that the men of the Corps, detailed to be present under command of Captain Tennent as a guard of honor to H E the Governor at the ceremony of unveiling the statue of H R H the Prince of Wales, turned out so strong in numbers and looking as smart and soldier like as they did last evening (26th). He congratulates them heartily on this proof of loyalty shown by them to the crown, and desires to tender to all ranks his best thanks for their share in the above duty.

3. No 176 Vol A D McDonald and No 526 Vol W Hall are transfered from G to H Co.

4. No 118 Sgt J Thomas and No 235 Vol 9 Smith, D Company, are granted 2 months leave of absence from the 1st proximo.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE & JULY 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....4th, 2h, 29·0m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
June.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 28	.....	5 27	6 39	{ 5 40 m 11 33 m	
				{ 6 33 a.	
Sun. 29	.....	5 27	6 39	{ 6 58 m 0 25 m	
				{ 6 56 a 0 50 a.	
Mon. 30	St. Peter's Day.—3rd July. Sunday after Trinity.	5 27	6 39	{ 7 17 m 1 19 m	
				{ 7 45 a 1 2 a.	
Tues. 1	.....	5 28	6 39	{ 9 22 m 2 24 m	
				{ 8 47 a 3 14 a.	
Wed. 2	English Mail expected	5 28	6 39	{ 10 17 m 3 21 m	
				{ 9 50 a 4 14 a.	
Th. 3	.....	5 28	6 39	{ 11 5 m 4 15 m	
				{ 10 46 a 5 7 a.	
Fri. 4	.....	5 28	6 39	{ 11 50 m 5 6 m	
				{ 11 38 a 5 56 a.	

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	after packet.
United Kingdom	July 4	5-30 P.M.	
Surrachee	,, 2	8-0 A.M.	9-0 a.m.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 2	1-0 P.M.	2-0 p.m.
China	,, 7	5-0 P.M.	6-30 p.m.
Australia	,, 18	3-45 P.M.	4-15 p.m.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 5	5-30 P.M.	...
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 2	5-00 P.M.	do

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.

His Excellency the Governor did well to take the opportunity conveyed to him on Thursday, when unveiling the Prince of Wales' Statue, to point out to our native fellow subjects some of the advantages of British rule. It has recently become too much the fashion with certain sections of Englishmen themselves to decry the good effects of British rule in India; and eminent men like Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Bright, who have never been in India, and who cannot understand the country and its people—who should therefore be very cautious in what they say regarding them—do not hesitate to lead the way in asserting that British rule impoverishes the land and hinders its prosperity. But, as Sir Richard Temple pointed out, the lesson that can be learned from the history of such capitalists as the Sassoon family have produced is that, in Asia as in Europe, "men of the greatest ability" "in commerce invariably take these talents to "the places under the British flag." So that one advantage of our rule at least is that it attracts to the countries over which it bears sway—capital, that great resource and fountain of material prosperity. In India, as in England, we have the Peabodies of the East, who bring to our commercial centres the best intelligence and the riches of other nations, where, to quote the Governor again, "it is the boast of the British "Empire that men of capital and enterprise and "skill so often become domiciled."

It is said that our rule in India, being foreign, must always retain the disadvantage that appertains to such Governments. But it is forgotten by those who argue thus, that from the constitution of society in this land; that from the nature of the innumerable sects, castes, and races that inhabit the country, whatever Government may exist—be it British, Mahomedan, Brahmin, or Maratha—must, from the nature of things, be foreign to the great bulk of the people. Thus a Parsi, or Brahmin, or Hindu, who may pass into the Civil Service is sure to find himself, when he comes to take up his duties, placed over a people, the great majority of whom are as much strangers to him in sympathy, and often in language, as if he were an Englishman. Better then, we say, foreigners who are outsiders as well, and who are beyond the scope of local jealousies—to whom all may confidently look up as impartial and just. Take the past history of this country. Wave after wave of foreigners has passed over it, each bringing war and devastation in its train, and each holding the country until the deterioration consequent upon the climate set in, when each in turn had to give way to fresh blood and fresh energy. It is thus that British rule is so advantageous. We are continually recruiting our energy, while each batch of civilians and each relief of troops does not require to oust their predecessors, carrying fire and blood through the land as they come. And it will, we think, always be so. So long as the climate of India remains what it is the country will not be able to produce for itself that combination of physical energy, mental vigour, and individual force of character, that are so necessary to a strong and powerful Government. We quite agree with the Governor in believing that loyalty to the British throne is deeply seated in the minds of the vast majority of the people of this land; and that such is the case proves, we think, that all the reports which are so baselessly circulated regarding discontent among that people are without foundation. They, the vast majority of them, know well enough that our Government "walks "in the light," and that it has done, and is doing its best for the "moral and material improvements of the country, and for its advancement—social, political, and administrative." How very reprehensible, therefore, are the evil efforts of that cunning, insignificant, and despicable class that would endeavour to teach otherwise: the class that so skilfully makes use of the weapons which many Englishmen themselves are too ready to place in their hands? We have had unmistakable evidence in Western India lately that such plotters do exist among us. The two or three hundred misguided men who were induced to leave their homes and to disturb and plunder the country, so as to give rise to the belief that discontent and disloyalty were rife, besides those other "unpleasant manifestations" to which His Excellency referred, proved that such is the case. But let it be understood everywhere—what we fear, through misrepresentation, is not so—that these proceedings, and that supposed discontent, meet with no sympathy from the people at large, who, as a body, are now, and, we trust will continue to be, thoroughly loyal. In concluding our remarks upon this subject, we think we cannot do better than quote *verbatim* from the Governor's speech that part of it to which a gratuitous and unjustifiable significance has already been given in Bombay:—"How, then, "can it be otherwise than that the vast "majority of the people, and especially the "vast majority of the educated classes, are and "must ever be loyal to the British Government! If there are any natives who think (otherwise (they must be few) let their own consciences condemn them. And when I say "that we repose confidence, it is no blind con"fidence; on the contrary, we well know the "many and sudden troubles which may super"vene in a country like this, and we are as a "Government and as a class vigilantly wide "awake towards all manifestations of a "troublous or unpleasant character, when such "manifestations should occur."

Our recent remarks respecting the manner in which Anglo-Indian marriages are now-a-days too often arranged have induced correspondents innumerable to also take up their pens and write upon the same or similar subjects. We have had from ladies, as well as from gentlemen, letters gushing, and letters cynical; we have seen the ladies of the present day described as angels, and at other times as "playing a game," that deter observant gentlemen of the "Malabar Hill" stamp from having anything to do with them. We have had the opinions of bachelors who have waited until they are fat and forty, and of others, who, to judge by their apparently very inexperienced utterances, were hardly entitled to open their lips on the subject at all. Our present object, however, in noticing the letters in question is to explain that, in speaking of the mercenary and selfish feelings which, we believe, are at the bottom of so much of the celibacy of the day, we think that it is unjust to throw all the onus on the softer sex. In some matters women, we will admit, are undoubtedly less selfish than men are, for instance, when they are bent upon a love match. A girl in love, it is well known, is totally heedless of ways and means, and glories, if anything, in the supreme indifference she can show for such prosaic matters as rupees, annas, and pice. But a girl who is not in love, and who is yet disposed to marry, is, we fear, quite as selfish, if not more so, than any man. Such a one calculates with great exactness her value in the marriage market; and if she marries without love, she wills that some one must pay for it. Women like to be kept warm, snug, luxuriously; and if they have their little comforts, as shopping, dresses, carriages, and babies, they can dispense with what is called love easily enough—that is to say, until Miss Jill's real Jack in life turns up—her "affinity" as they say in the States:—then all the fine things too often seem valueless, or at least valueless without Jack. The love sick girl, we say, is even more imprudent than the love-sick youth; but it is not to be denied that the girl who desires to marry "well" in India—into the Civil Service say—is more deliberately selfish than the man, whoever he may be, who marries at all. For a man, indeed, we have been told that marriage is always something of a sacrifice; whereas for a woman, they say it is seldom anything of the kind. Bachelor habits and amusements are dear to many, but maidenly habits do not recommend themselves equally well to the other sex. However, it is the selfishness of bachelors as bearing upon the marriage question that we now propose to discuss, since men's selfishness has become quite a household word in the English families of this unhappy Indian land.

A correspondent "Coelebs," taking up the cudgels for the Indian young lady, observes that men say "they can't afford to marry," which is a fact. A young gentleman in these days, we are afraid, has all a woman's desire to live softly and well fed. He cannot conceive love in a bungalow with boiled mutton. It would take an immense deal of love to enable the gentleman to digest that. Love would certainly fly out of the window, though strictly speaking, the pair ought to bless Providence that there was any mutton forthcoming at all. Nevertheless, the young man would aspire. He would contrast the dinners at his club with the gigot *menu*, and he would reflect and question whether marriage compensated for the difference. Nor do young men need to be married in order to make these reflections. The literature of the day is strongly against marriage, and young men who read the lady novelists, and the society journals at all studiously, are well aware that even worse misfortunes than boiled mutton can befall them in the married state. A young man, or indeed any man, is more or less selfish unless he is the victim of a grand passion, and if he pits his selfishness against the attractions of wedlock the latter has no chance in the contest. The correspondent, who professes to be an old bachelor charmed with the sex, himself clinches the argument. He tells of old fellows, like himself, not caring to risk the perils of matrimony until they grow old and want "some one to care for them." Observe, they are not thinking of the woman in this state of bachelor existence, but still, as ever, of themselves. Moreover, if the young women of the day are worldly, and keenly alive to what the world calls "their interests," it cannot but follow that the young men are keener still. The hunted animal who is alive to the tricks of the pursuers is always more wary than the eremitical fox of the mountains. The average youth we meet in India is selfish enough for two. He imports his Pall Mall selfishness to this country and piles Indian ease, shrewdness, and laziness on top of it. Such a man would never marry, would never take the *trouble* to marry, if it was not that the *ennui* of bachelorhood at times bears heavily upon him. Occasions arise when the selfishness of his own co-celebates disgusts or alarms, and at these times his instinct leads him to look for in the other sex what he cannot find in his own—sympathy. It is of course his misfortune if his instinct throws him across the war path of the typical Indian "spin." In that event, the last state of that man will be worse than the first. Selfishness with selfishness mated make a sorry couple. The more experienced Benedicks say that marriage is a condition of mutual sacrifice, so if a man can give up nothing for his wife, or the lady anything for her husband, the odds are that the marriage in question will be pronounced by society as one of those which are *not* made in heaven—*au contraire*. Our correspondent would have us believe that there can be few unhappy marriages in India, because all his *protégés*, the young ladies, are so good. The Divorce Court and the scandals of the country [illegible] tell a different tale. There are many unhappy marriages made in India, which are entirely due to selfishness on both sides of the contract, though the parties themselves, and their friends, may accredit it to something else. What we now quite admit is that the selfishness is often as much on the one side as the other. And when a fogy marries, only that he may be "cared for" like some discarded pet dog or horse, it is natural that such selfishness should bring about its own reward.

But, remembering the example of the Scotch Minister who could pray for "the puir diel," there is this to be said for the bachelor, and in excuse for some of his self love,—that marriage is a very expensive luxury in these days. When "Coleb's" bachelor friends say that they can not afford to marry, our correspondent somewhat hastily, we think, assumes that the reason of their impoverishment is their self-indulgence. Is it not reasonable to think that the probable expenses of the lady are also taken into celebate calculation? The young gentleman who has the supreme privilege of being permitted to admire a fashionably dressed young lady of our times, on Mall, or Mell, must know that such a girl as he sees there, can be nothing but a very expensive luxury to her husband, when she gets one. A couple of her dresses—and she parades in a new one every other day—would buy a horse. The monthly bill in gloves alone would do more than keep one. The conversation is, to a man of small means, dispiriting. It is of parties, balls, mail phaetons, Victorias, Arab steeds, and the "seasons" (not Thomson's); in short, talk for a millionnaire. To invite so brilliant a young woman as this to a bungalow seems nothing short of a betrayal of innocent young affection. A palace would hardly contain herself and her aspirations. Young men are, as a rule, no more fools than young ladies. The more prudent of them, desirous of living quietly and happily, would fain marry the domestic angels their fancy in post prandial moments paints; but, though it is by no means here alleged that such angels do not really come to India, and do not really make young men happy, it is none the less the fact that these same angels do not enjoy the monopoly of this marriage market. The finest, the most flaunting goods therein, are the princesses who come out to India from the boarding schools, and who, if they have sufficient beauty and *chic*, mostly gain their ambition, and marry—well.

It is highly probable that a reaction on the luxury and extravagance of the times will set in at perhaps no distant date. If it was not so, we should not now be reflecting after our own way, the style of conversation so common in the smoking room and the *boudoir*. It is a hopeful sign of better days when men and women grow angry about their faults—also with those of one another; when the women say the men are selfish, and the gentlemen retort; when people take the trouble to expose the barrenness of the land of luxury in which the most of us would fain dwell, and complain of the price which one must pay for golden locks, waspwaists, *chic*, and all the feminine rest of it. Not, indeed, that our "*ingenious* youth," as Jorrocks called him, needs much admonition in these matters. Bucklered and invulnerable in his own selfishness, he may be trusted to take care of himself, even when exposed to the self love of the high heeled boots, and the dye and paints of his antithesis.

We regret to learn that Brigadier General McMaster, of the Madras Army, died at Mooltan last Sunday. General McMaster was one of the most popular officers in the Madras Presidency. He entered the Army in 1841, and since that date has never left India. He was Adjutant General at Secunderabad until last year, and shortly after he vacated that post, was selected to command the Madras portion of the Kandahar Reserve Division. As a sportsman he was second to none in the Southern Presidency, and his book on the Natural History of India is a standard work on that subject. General McMaster will be regretted by a host of friends in Madras, where he was looked upon as one of the last of the good old school of Indian officers that is now so rapidly passing away.

NARRATIVE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN KANARA.

Hemergi is the last village of the Kanara Collectorate, as you go thence to Belgaum. The journey throughout the district, under Mr. Macdonald's administrative control, was pleasant, and, considering that the march was uninterrupted, accomplished with wonderful precision, thanks to the genial courtesy and resourcefulness in arrangement characteristic of that gentleman. To say more of Mr. Macdonald, in connection with a locality where his influence has been so long felt for good, and where he is so much appreciated by the community of which he is the head, would be supererogatory if not impertinent.

Unlike most districts remote from the seat of Government, Kanara is perhaps more than abreast, in all respects, with those occupying the central portion of the Presidency. It is intersected with excellent roads; and its forest conservancy having been for years conducted on proper principles, it is now not only capable of yielding vast supplies of timber, but enjoys an immunity from drought and all its sad consequences. Spices are among its principal products. the pepper plant growing all over the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

THE DISTURBANCES AT RUMPA.

VIZAGAPATAM, JUNE 27.

The disturbances about Rumpa still continue. Hatred seems to be against the police. Colonel Rammell has gone hence with full civil and military powers. An early termination of the disturbances is expected.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer,) in reply to a question, said the chief cause of the Khedive being deposed was owing to the manner in which Egypt had been governed. The Great Powers were convinced that an equitable administration was impossible under Ismail Pasha, and therefore decided upon the step that has been taken in placing Prince Tewfik as Viceroy. Sir Stafford Northcote added that non-compliance with his financial engagements had also contributed to Ismail's deposition. He (Sir Stafford) promised to produce the papers referring to the Egyptian question on the 30th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, JUNE 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Karachee [illegible] yesterday.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	5 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight....	1-7½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	76½
4½ per cent. do.	82½
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	97½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.....	116¼
Bar Silver	51⅛
Do. Mercantile Bank shares ...	£20
Oriental Bank shares	£19
Chartered do.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai "	£39

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes....	£19,900,000 Inc. £500,000
Bills Discounted	£18,500,000 Dec. £600 000
Bullion	£35,100,000 Inc. £800,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 57⅞ per cent.

Departure.—Manila.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JUNE 27, 6-30 A. M.

Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind from Bombay arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 27.

CANNANORE, 4-5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.E.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather wet; wind S.W. 6 to 8; thermometer 79; barometer 29·780. Fall of rain 2 inches 70 cents.

MANGALORE, (26th) 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.E. S.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 55 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-22 p. m. Weather fair: wind W.; thermometer 91; barometer 29·82.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 a. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. strong; thermometer 81. Fall of rain 1 inch 2 cents.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1879.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8d.	"
Credits, 4	1s. 8d.	"
Documents, 3	1s. 8 3-16d.	"
France. 5	2·12½	"

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	19 30	21 0	22 45
26 Thursday	1 24	.....	.....
27 Friday	.....	0 55	0 21
Total	20 54	21 55	23 65
Fall up to 27th June 1878	12 2	13 93	14 80

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 8 a. m. of Sunday, the 22nd instant, was 15 inches and 73 cents. THE height of water in the Lake was 27-15.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor left for Ganesh Khind yesterday morning from the Bori Bandar station, under a salute of seventeen guns.

At the rising of the Court yesterday, the Advocate General mentioned to Mr. Justice Sayley that the following arrangement had been come to between the solicitors in the case of Dr. Dosabhoy Framjee (then Chairman of the Corporation), Sir Mangaldass Nathoobhoy, Mr. Edward Sassoon, and Mr. Gubbay, of the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. &c., &c. against the group of Chiefs who stand facing the Royal visitors are the young Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Mysore, the Raja of Kholapur, the Rao of Cutch and the famous Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, Sir Salar Jung. The Nizam himself, it will be remembered, did not come to Bombay at the time of the visit of the Prince, being unable to undertake the journey in consequence of ill health. The other plate is on the east side of the statue, and represents a string of Parsi girls approaching the Prince with garlands of flowers in their hands. His Royal Highness himself, Lord Northbrook, and Sir Philip Wodehouse appear to be the only likenesses in this plate. These are besides numerous other figures of European, Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen. The ends of the base are occupied, one by a cast of the Royal Arms with the Prince of Wales's motto *Ich Dien* on a scroll underneath, and the other by a large shield bearing the following inscription:—

"ALBERT EDWARD,
PRINCE OF WALES,
K.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
IN COMMEMORATION OF THE VISIT OF
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
TO INDIA IN 1875-76.
SIR ALBERT SASSOON C. S. I., KT.,
REPRESENTED THIS STATUE TO HIS FELLOW TOWNSMEN
OF THE
LOYAL CITY OF
BOMBAY."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* states that Mr. Charles Edward Johnston, sometime of the Government Telegraph Department, now of the firm of Ford, Johnston & Co., Delhi and Meerut, has been committed to the High Court, N.-W. Provinces, by Major Plowden, Cantonment Magistrate, Meerut, on a charge of having criminally misappropriated a lot of silver and copper Cashmere articles entrusted to him on commission sale by Major C. Gorham, R. A.

THE following strange paragraph appears in the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—One of the most active men in the late campaign was "Captain Cecil H. Cook, of the New Zealand Ambulance." He was well known to Commissariat and other officers in more than one column, also to Messrs. Jamsetjee Sons of Lahore, and latterly to the warders of the Lahore jail. He has now gone, we believe, to enlarge the circle of his acquaintances among the planters of the Kangra Valley: no doubt he would take charge of any quantity of "Imperial Mixture" for sale at the forthcoming Melbourne exhibition, just as obligingly as he took charge of the ambulance stores for the front, and in all probability he could dispose of the merchandise equally readily. Perhaps, too, ere the remittances fall due, the amiable Agent of the Bank of Bengal at Lahore may relent, and honour his cheques, though we believe he has not seen his way to doing so hitherto.

Now that a wave of reduction is passing over the land some attention might be given, the *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks, to the frequently huge and usually overgrown establishments of the various Government presses throughout India. Every department has its press, and the productions that annually flow therefrom form piles of rubbish that accumulates in a marvellously rapid manner. Dealers in, or makers of, portmanteaux would visit the record rooms of these presses with great delight and be the only persons to whom the dusty piles, would be of any value. Reports, statistics, reviews, and papers referring to a variety of departmental matters are issued in bulky forms, their chief merit being that they keep a number of persons regularly employed in printing them. Again how uselessly are these same reviews, reports, &c., distributed. It is allowed that officials have their time fully occupied, yet it is seemingly expected of an official, say, in some remote district in the Punjab, to take a keen interest in reports issued by the Superintendent of Vaccination in Madras, the progress of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and such like literature in which he can have no conceivable interest. It would be sufficient if a copy of all official reports of an uninteresting nature were merely sent to the Book Depôt of local Governments or Administrations. The *Gazettes* that issue from each Government Press are in themselves proof of the wasteful extravagance of their work. The truth is each Government and each department of Government is jealous of its neighbour and finds some pretext or other for keeping up a large printing establishment and having the press get every imaginable thing printed and circulated all over the country. In several instances a small parlour press with an establishment of two or three men would amply suffice, where a huge establishment is at present maintained. All emergent and unforeseen work could always be given out on contract to private firms, but of course red tape is in the way here.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* is now passing the hot weather in the highlands of Sarawan, towards the other end of the Bolan. From April to August the plains of Katchi, which separate Sarawan from Sind, are made impassable by the burning winds and the deadly emanations from the heated soil. Up in the highlands to the north-west, living is not unpleasant. The correspondent's present elevation is some 6,000 feet, and in the very hottest days his temperature in a hill tent is never more than 95°, and that only for an hour or so. There is generally a cool breeze, and the climate on the whole is as good as could be desired. Down below, in the Katchi plains, there is the *bad-i-Simun*, the blast of death; its sudden and unexpected attack is often fatal. The doctors say it was this poisonous wind which overtook Lieutenant Wintle, R. A., who was marching up with a train of 1,800 mules and ponies. Lieutenant Wintle recovered from what nomad cholera; but nearly 200 followers of his party died. The men were worn out by heat and exposure and succumbed at once. Nor was this the only misfortune. The Commissariat and Ordnance Department would keep European conductors in the plains, though advised not to. The result is that on the 10th instant a Commissariat conductor died—and the correspondent writes, "I only trust they may get the ordnance men out of it before they too go under." In the Bolan, the work of road-making still goes on. There are good roads and footpaths over many of the roads, and according to the correspondent, it is as good and pleasant a line of country as one could wish or expect to find in this part of the world."

THE Allahabad paper thinks an explanation is wanted of the official statement that Saynd Mahomed, Badshah, "who had good reason to be afraid of the Amir Yakub Khan," has fled from Kunar and taken refuge in Bajor. It may be remembered that Major Cavagnari, after much troublesome negotiation, succeeded in gaining over the Saynd of Kunar, who came into Allahabad in January, and made due submission. The Badshah had to fight his way through hostile mountain tribes who opposed his journey, and thus there could be no doubt of his sincerity. With the Mohmunds north of the Kabul River gathering for raids on our camps and their moollahs preaching a jehad all along the line, this submission by Saynd Mahomed was of the greatest importance, as his religious influence in the Kunar Valley and Bajor was unusually strong. It has been plainly stated that an amnesty has been granted to all Afghans who have aided the British during the war, and it is not strange if semi-independent chiefs like the Saynd are excluded. Has the Amir an old-standing quarrel with the Kunar Chief, or was his action in checking the seditious moollahs, armed with Yakub's credentials, the only offence? In either case it would be only generous on the part of Major Cavagnari to stand by an ally who risked his own personal safety at a time when his hostility might have precipitated a great tribal rising.

THE *Pioneer* says:—One result of the unexpected appointment of Mr. Hume to the Board of Revenue is that all the promotions made by the Local Government have had to be cancelled. The sanction of the Supreme Government to the Lieutenant-Governor's nomination to the Board has always been hitherto a matter of routine. In this view, the usual promotions are duly notified in the Provincial *Gazette*, with the exception of Mr. Carmichael's appointment to the Board, concerning which a reference to Simla was necessary. But the thunderbolt of the Indian Jupiter has hurled to the ground the aspirants to long expected and well earned promotion. Besides Mr. Carmichael, Messrs. Webster and Quinton, both tried and valued officers, are victimized by this new and strange policy. The remaining gentlemen will be provided for by the subsequent vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Watson; but still the service loses a step, from the highest office under the Lieutenant-Governor down to the lowest grade of joint magistrates.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—A change is about to take place in the Punjab in the grading of civil medical officers. Hitherto the principal stations in this Province have been classified as first and second class, and Surgeons appointed to them, as far as possible, according to seniority. Five stations, Lahore, Delhi, Multan, Umballa, and Peshawur were termed first class stations; and twelve were made second class, the remainder being held either as a collateral charge by Regimental Surgeons, or by Uncovenanted medical officers. This system, however, has been found to give rise to frequent difficulties, and His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, has decided to revise it, and make the classification by officers, and not by stations, gazetting a certain number of senior Civil Surgeons as first class, and the twelve in the second class, according to the date on which they took up civil duties under the Punjab Government. The system will thus be that which has been followed with regard to the appointment of Deputy Commissioners of the several grades in the Commission, and will not affect those senior officers, who, under the former rules, draw the pay of their army rank, irrespective of the class to which they belong, and who include all the officers now permanently appointed to first class stations.

AN item of official news which may have been but little regarded is the notice of the deposition of the Khan of Lalpura. This man, Mahomed Shah, was of a truculent disposition, and while professing friendship to the political officers with the Khyber Force, was covertly engaged in intriguing against them. There was much difficulty in collecting evidence sufficient to justify his arrest, but he was marked for punishment, both for his strange conduct in the first Bazar expedition, when he hurriedly left General Tytler in what he hoped was a serious dilemma, and for the many thefts his followers committed about Dakka. It was believed that his own *jhazailchies* joined the other Mohmund tribes in the guerilla attacks upon friendly villages, and also blocked the passage of the Kabul River eastward. The Khan's deposition (the *Pioneer* thinks) will add much to the safety of the western end of the Khyber.

NOTICING the very satisfactory report of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, the *Indian Daily News* contrasts the working of the Municipal machinery of this city with that of Calcutta, and blames the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for a great measure for the latter's non-success. One contemporary says:—From the reputation of Sir Ashley Eden, it was not too much to expect that there would have been manifested a high order of intelligence, ripened by long and varied experience. But we look in vain for this. Sir Ashley has gone through one half of his term of office, and it is said that it is now drawing to a close. * * * What has been done for the capital to evoke its gratitude, or to call forth its charitable judgment? With this amount paid in local taxes, the citizens would have a right to expect many advantages that they do not possess, for not in that degree to which they might fairly look, and they may cast their eyes longingly and enviously even to Bombay, because of its better local administration. The defects of our own are patent enough, or ought to be to any man of ability or experience. In the presence of any man who has both, they appear simply incredible: that is on the assumption that the city has an intelligent administration. But with its present high taxation, it is not able to meet the demands of half a million of people for one of the first necessaries of life in this country. The water supply is to be doubled at a very heavy expenditure. The Municipality has been reproached for its inefficiency, and yet almost every effort the commissioners have made to control their officers, or to secure more efficient ones, has been thwarted in deference to personal feeling, or to take care of Dowb.

MESSRS. HUGHES BROTHERS, the Mount Road photographers, have just published an excellent photograph of the "South India Missionary Conference 1879," in which we have the likenesses—and very good likenesses too—of no less than 105 clergymen and others engaged in missionary work in this part of India. With the photograph is a "key," giving the name of each missionary, the society to which he belongs, and the year when he entered on mission work. In the centre of the photograph is a cluster of white-haired patriarchs, including Bishop Sargent, who began mission work in 1837, the Revd. B. Rice in 1836, the Rev. J. B. Coles in 1843, the Rev. James Herrick in 1846, the Rev. E. P. Hastings in 1847, the Rev. L. Jewett in 1849, the Rev. J. E. Chandler, in 1847, the Rev. T. S. Burnell in 1849, and the Rev. J. Rundall in 1846. A Madras paper says:—The American missionaries are older, and, as a rule, more [illegible] than their English and Scotch brethren. A considerable number of the former wear moustaches of a military, or jaunty civilian cut, and a still greater number affect beards, while we can only discover one who has his hair parted down the middle. The photograph, which should prove an interesting memento of the Conference, includes some twenty portraits of the leading native missionaries.

MR. BROUGH SMYTH forwarded the following report to Government for the month of April last:—During the month my time has been chiefly occupied in repersing reports on the gold mines of various parts of India, in making notes in reference to the same, and in official correspondence. Owing to the continued indisposition of Mr. Thomas Laing (who, however, I am glad to say, is now rapidly recovering his health and will shortly be fit for duty), and to the absence of Mr. G. E. Withers, who has not yet arrived at this station, I have not been able to undertake any explorations in the Nanjanad Valley. As soon as the draughtsman shall have commenced the compilation of the maps, I shall, subject to the approval of His Grace the Governor, leave Ootacamund for the purpose of examining the auriferous tracts in the Kundah mountains. Several samples of quartz have been sent to me since my arrival at Ootacamund, and these, and the samples I brought with me from Devalah, will be tested as soon as practicable.

WE (*Rangoon Times*) have heard from a gentleman lately returned from Mandalay, who was present at a drill parade of the Burmese troops, that the officer, a Frenchman, who was drilling them failed to make any impression, but received a torrent of abuse from them, such as *Bah-loup tallay Kullah*, or "what are you doing, foreigner." The Frenchman was mounted about fifty paces in front of the parade, and was trying to drill in French, being unable to speak a word of Burmese. He lost temper and let fly a volley of *sacres*. This the Burmese troops resented and reported him to the Ministers of War. They were told to take it easy, and not to attend drill until further orders. The Frenchman also took it easy, for he remained in his house, and declared, that so long as he got his pay he preferred doing nothing to trying to effect an impossibility, in teaching the Burmese troops drill.

THE controversy on the subject of the evidence called at the trial of the youth Anderson for the murder of the mate of the American barque C. O. Whitmore is not yet concluded. The *Statesman* says:—The evidence of the men not called goes to show, that the prisoner was singularly insolent, and, instead of quietly and promptly obeying orders, spoke back with very great impertinence to the mate; that the mate advanced him along towards the boat, and probably cuffed him for insolent remarks; that he followed him into the boat, where the altercation and struggle between them continued; that the mate did *not strike* the boy in the boat, that the captain asked the mate to leave the boy alone; that the mate left the boy; that when he was several paces away from the boat, the boy jumped after and murdered him; that when the second mate was confining him, the boy said to him that that was what they got for being smart, and that he deserved the like. The statements of the witnesses not examined, and their depositions taken afterwards, go to show that the deed was not committed in self-defence but in revenge, and they make it appear that the provocation was almost entirely given by the boy.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Bhawulpur has presented a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the trustees of the Lahore Medical College, for the foundation of a scholarship, to be called the "Grey Bhawalpur Scholarship," in grateful remembrance of the Political Officer so long connected with the Bhawulpur State, during the young Chief's minority.

AN influential committee for the purpose of sending aid to the sick and wounded soldiers in Zululand has been formed at Stafford House, London, under the Presidency of the Duke of Sutherland. The Baroness Burdett Coutts has joined it, and Mr. Donald Currie has kindly undertaken to convey any commissioners, medical men, nurses, or stores to the Cape at the lowest possible rates. A ladies committee is also in process of formation, and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge has consented to be patroness, and has given a donation of £25. Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz has also signified her intention of becoming a patroness. Among the ladies on the committee are the Marchioness of Lothian, the Countess of Kinnoul, the Countess Brownlow, the Lady Sarah Lindsay, the Lady Georgiana Paulet, the Hon. Lady Keppel, Lady Wolseley, Mrs. Borthwick and Mrs. Gascoigne.

IT is stated on what seems good authority that the German Government has decided to address the other European Governments on the subject of the improper, and in some cases inhuman, manner in which the war in South America is carried on by the belligerent States, and to suggest their joint interference.

THE Greek question is causing some anxiety in Europe; for as the time for European mediation approaches, confidence in a pacific solution is losing ground. From Constantinople rumours are afloat to the effect that the Porte is concentrating all its efforts on preparations for a campaign against Greece. We can hardly credit the truth of these rumours, and must take, *cum granis salis*, the opinion that the Porte would oppose the conclusions of the Powers should they happen to be favourable to Greece; for the Ottoman Government has frequently shown a disposition to listen to the advice of its friends. Whatever the result of the mediation may be, it is certain that the agreement will not be based upon the Turkish counter propositions. They are not even favoured by England, while Austria is more inclined to support the claims of Greece. Italy is the least friendly disposed towards the Greeks, and is the object of very violent attacks on the part of the Greek Press. The *Journal d'Athenes* expresses itself thus:—"The Depretis Ministry is decidedly hostile to us, and those who believed in the possibility of a friendly intervention on the part of Italy in favour of Greece must bow to the evidence of facts. A Ministry involved in the crime of Aspromonte cannot be a partisan of nationalities. It will always prefer intrigue and tyranny to loyalty and freedom."

A SECTION of the temperance party in England have set about opening coffee taverns throughout the country, where all the usual addenda of the beer shop are to be had, except alcoholic drinks. In the great majority of cases advantage has been taken of the Limited Liability Companies Acts; and already, in many instances, the shareholders have received very handsome dividends. This movement has already received the support of many of the leading gentlemen of England. At Manchester an additional one was opened lately by Lord Derby, who, in the course of his speech, said he was glad of the opportunity of bearing his testimony to what he believed to be the thoroughly sound character of the movement. It rested upon an essentially sound basis, for both from a philanthropic and patriotic point of view it deserved all the support which it was likely to receive, and, as far as he could judge, it was likely to receive a good deal. Those who could carry their recollection back for five-and-twenty years had heard the liquor question discussed from every possible point of view. He had never been a great believer in coercion or prohibitive action. Where a national taste was concerned, and where they had to deal with a people like the English, no doubt the Legislature might do something, and what it could do it ought to do, in the way of putting a temptation out of people's way; but if they went beyond that, and tried to keep liquor from people who really wanted it, however desirable they might consider the object to be, he believed that they would fail in the attempt, and, by creating a feeling of opposition and antagonism to the law, they would introduce an evil almost as great as that they were attempting to oppose. Therefore, he thought the branch of the temperance party, if he might call it such, which had undertaken the setting up of these coffee taverns had got hold of the stick by the right end. These be sound views, even although they will not be coincided in by the jocular member for Carlisle, Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

THE report forwarded to the Admiralty by the Captain of the Turquoise places the recent naval engagement off Iquique in a very different light to what was given to it at first. Instead of two Chilian vessels, and one Peruvian vessel being engaged, there were two on each side, and instead of all the combatants sinking, each squadron lost one ship. Indeed, it was while in pursuit of the Covadonga, one of the Chilian craft, previously alleged to have gone to the bottom, that the Independencia came to grief by running ashore and apparently going to pieces. Nor was it this ironclad, but the Huascar, that destroyed the Esmeralda, the other Chilian vessel. Little credit is due to the Peruvians for this feat, as their ships were immeasurably more powerful in every respect than the Chilian craft. Either of the ironclads ought to have been more than a match for the blockading squadron, composed as it was only of a couple of old wooden vessels, quite unarmoured, of small tonnage, and lightly armed. It remains to be seen what the Chilian Admiral was about not to have reinforced the blockade with one or both of the powerful ironclads that he has under his command, the Almeranto Cochrane and the Valparaiso. However, he has every reason to be well content with the result of the [illegible] while the Peruvians have to deplore the disappearance of their finest ironclad. The Captain of the Covadonga appears to have successfully employed the tactics which Pierola tried to play off on Captain de Horsey at the termination of the action between the Huascar and the Shah, by running into shoal water. The Covadonga would draw many feet less water than the huge Independencia, and her Captain very probably turned this fact to account by steaming into shallow water. Had the Independencia drawn off, as the Shah very prudently did, the Covadonga would have been safe, whereas a continuance of the pursuit among the shoals could not but endanger the deeper vessel. The Chilian sailors enjoy the reputation of being the most skilled of their profession on the Pacific coast, and the result of this fight goes some little way to endorse the belief.

NOTES FROM MUSCAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, JUNE 20.

COLONEL MILES has been appointed to officiate as Political Agent and Consul General in Turkish Arabia, and left Muscat *en route* for Bagdad in H. M. S. Beacon, on the 14th June. It is rumoured here that the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Colonel Nixon, now at Bagdad, will be filled by Captain W. F. Prideaux, who for some time officiated as Resident in the Persian Gulf, and who was one of the captives in Abyssinia the army set at liberty. Colonel Miles, whose abilities as a political officer are second to none in the service, has been appointed by telegram to officiate at Bagdad for six months. But it is believed here that his long and meritorious services will meet with acknowledgment at the hands of Government, and that it is very probable he will not return to Muscat.

The merchants apparently took this view of it, for two large and influential bodies of them waited on him and read addresses to him. I have succeeded in obtaining a translation of one of them, signed by some fifty merchants, and which was delivered by the Customs' Farmer, Dwarkadass Gopal. It runs as follows:—

"It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret we have heard of your appointment to Bagdad as Political Agent and Consul General—of pleasure, to think that too long unless you are very indulgent. I regret that I have been forced to write hurriedly and offhand, yet sometimes one's literary efforts or thoughts come none the less pat at being hastily struck off.

June 24.

MARK TAPLEY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is without doubt much that is true in the very sensible letter on Bombay Society written by your correspondent "Looby" on the 24th inst. I am afraid there are few who could speak so warmly and with such evident appreciation of the world in which they live and move as he does. But I think that one of the greatest impediments to the marriage state here in Bombay has been overlooked by your several correspondents—and that is, the difficulty of acquiring the knowledge of the lady sufficient to assure you that she is "the one," the "only one," fully capable of filling the void in your nature. Even at home this difficulty exists though in a modified degree, but still is present in the shape of that desire on the part of the father or mother (generally the latter) to know "your intentions;" just when the lady herself is actually beginning to realize that a strength that would defy a whirlwind to put it out, materfamilias steps in—sits in judgment on your "intentions," and effectually extinguishes the little spark that might, if left alone, have warmed your heart into a glow for life long. In Bombay, however, Mrs. Grundy takes the place of the maternal solicitude at home; but she does not pass the compliment of "asking" your intentions, thinking, no doubt, with Mark Twain, that a "mind" may take a long time to make up, she considerately decides for you, and to your astonishment, after visiting a house three or four times, you wake up some fine morning to find yourself married to one, probably, for whom you have nothing more than a passing interest. Now this kind of thing must be excessively displeasing, to say the least of it, to the lady concerned. Men are supposed to be socially pachydermatous, but even they do not like it; and of course a feeling of caution which prevents a man so far forgetting himself as to show any degree of interest which would give rise to Mrs. Grundy's suspicions. This is equally unfortunate for both sides, but until people in Bombay come together more frequently and in a more sociable manner than they do at present, and can restrain that unfortunate passion of talking of "a friend of mine," I am afraid this state will remain as it is. To reform this conspicuous evil in our city is a task almost Herculean, but it can be done, and by none better than by the agency of the Press. All great reforms of whatever kind in modern times have been brought about by the powerful and all-spreading influence, and that it may speedily be brought to bear in this city is the ardent wish of an

EXILE IN BOMBAY.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, Captain A. Coleman, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr R R Viccajee, Mr C Roods, Mr Robert Johnson, Mr R Riddell, and Mr and Mrs Lovesey.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES as follows: on Sundays, at Falkland Hall Chapel, Grant Road Theological Class, 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. Dent Hall Fort, (Pastor of old Secretariat), and old Dockyard Road Mazagon, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Every Wednesday evening. Mondays and Thursdays 7-30 p.m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.—We hear that cholera has again broken out in Sukea's Street Section, and that it is epidemic in Raghoo Nath Chatterjee's Street. The reappearance of the disease in this locality after the several visitation they have already endured, is very puzzling, and the fact may lead to a re-consideration of some of the prevalent theories as to the spread and prevalence of cholera. Such revisitations are inconsistent with all experience, and invite investigation on the subject *de novo*.

MR. LONGFELLOW ON OLD AGE.—At a recent entertainment in a school at Chicago a letter was produced, dated the 6th of April, written by Mr. Longfellow, in which he said, in answer to a letter sent to him:—"I can only send you and the boys and girls under your care a friendly salutation. To those who ask how I can write so many things that sound as if I were as happy as a boy, please say that there is in this neighbourhood or neighbouring town a pear tree planted by Governor Endicott 200 years ago, and that it still bears fruit not to be distinguished from the young tree in flavour. I suppose the tree makes new wood every year, so that some part of it is always young. Perhaps that is the way with some men when they grow old; I hope it is so with me. I am glad to hear that your boys and girls take so much interest in poetry. That is a good sign, for poetry is the flower and perfume of thought, and a perpetual delight clothing the commonplace of like with golden colours of the dawn." Give all my sympathy and my good wishes."

A STRANGE story has been in circulation in Kurrachee during the past two or three days. More than two years ago a sum of nearly six thousand rupees was abstracted from the safe in the office of the Director, Indo-European Telegraph Department, including Rs. 2,500 belonging to Mr. Davies, who was then the accountant. Information was at once given to the police who searched every nook and corner of the telegraph offices—even the wardrobes of the ladies residing on the premises were ransacked—and did all they could to obtain a clue to the thief or thieves, but without success. The numbers, however, of most of the currency notes stolen were known, and the necessary intimation was given to the various treasuries in Scinde and elsewhere. It is now stated that some of these notes have been traced at Madras to the possession of one "Moroba Govind." Who this individual is we do not know. There is a person by the name of Morobaji Govind employed in the Telegraph Department at Kurrachee, who has long been on leave for the last three months, and who was expected in Kurrachee from Bombay by the mail steamer which was to arrive on the 24th inst.; but whether he has any connection with the party alluded to, the local *Gazette*, from which we extract the above particulars, is not in a position to say.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the 9 h Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening:—

Overture	La Dame Blanche ..... Boieldieu.
Polka Mazurka..	Gertrude..... Heinsdorff.
Valse	Den Lieben Langen Tag.. Rudel.
Quadrille	Chickamanga..... Burckhardt.
Valse	Chere Amie..... Musgrave.
Galop	Ueber Stock und Stein.... Faust.

BADMINTON MEETING.—We understand that the Committee of the Poona Badminton Club propose to hold a challenge Badminton meeting during the present rains, under the following conditions:—Any club, gymkhana, station, regiment, or service to be able to enter two men to represent it; entrance fee, Rs. 10 per pair. The money to be devoted to the purchase of a challenge cup, to be played for annually during the rains. Ties to be determined by drawing, each rubber to consist of the best of five games.

A VAGRANT.—Edward Gillan, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb at the Girgaon Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO A POLICEMAN.—A Hindu woman, named Gujee, was yesterday fined Rs. 50, or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, for giving false information to a public servant.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A Goanese, named Jose Masourine, recently a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. T. Cartlege, of the Bombay Education Society's Press, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of Mr. Cartlege. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—A toddy-drawer, named Chintoo Ramjee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of selling spirituous liquors by retail without a license from the Collector of Bombay. He was fined Rs. 10.—Suckoo Shimga, a fisherman, was also yesterday convicted of having in his possession more than one imperial gallon of spirituous liquor, without a licence or a permit. He was fined Rs. 10.

EVADING THE OPIUM LICENCE.—A Hindu, named Trioram Mulojee [illegible] was yesterday fined Rs. 40 by Mr. [illegible] for selling opium [illegible] licence.

A POONA paper says:—Forty or fifty dacoits armed with sticks, swords, and guns entered the house of Nimbraj Baba Prundekar, Kulkarni, carried off all the cash, and burnt all the account books and valuable papers. The loss sustained is estimated at nearly Rs. 50,000.

DACOITS CUTTING OFF A MAN'S NOSE.—At the village of Sakoordie, Taluka Khed, a dacoity took place last week. The dacoits entered the house of a Kunbie, but being disappointed in not finding any booty, cut off the nose of the unfortunate man, and left the village. —*Poona Observer.*

DACOITY.—A dacoity took place last week at the village of Shaboordi, Taluka Khed, and booty carried away amounting to two or three hundred Rupees.

A STRANGE STORY.—From a station called Wagholi, about eight miles from Poona, a curious story of theft comes to us. It is stated that a child of nine years of age, daughter of Mr. Balkrishna Succaram, Kulkarni, while asleep, was carried out of his house to the road, where she was stript of her ornaments, valued at Rs. 400, and then sent home. Information was at once given to the police, and they are on the track of the thieves. The *Deccan Herald* thinks that it should be a lesson to parents who are so foolish as to continue the practice of decking their children with valuable ornaments should pay compensation to the police for the additional trouble given in connection with this one folly, exception being made in the case of wedding and other parties.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The increase in weight of goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 21st June, 1879, was 17,328 maunds and the decrease in money Rs. 7,720. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1878 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 21st June 1879.	Week ending 22nd June 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight.....	Mds 50,146	Mds 67,418	..	Mds 17,272
Amount	Rs. 52,681	Rs. 65,249	..	Rs 12,568
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 19,089	Mds 29,236	..	Mds 10,207
Amount.....	Rs. 11,197	Rs. 15,665	..	Rs. 4,468
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 1,96,511	Mds 1,69,709	Mds26,802	..
Amount	Rs. 98,112	Rs. 99,008	..	Rs. 2,896
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 56,894	Mds 41,858	Mds15,036	...
Amount.....	Rs. 23,859	Rs. 23,242	Rs. 9,241	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 2,251	Mds. 1,111	Mds 1,140	...
Amount.....	Rs. 8,166	Rs. 4,152	Rs. 4,014	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 10,236	Mds. 11,875	...	Mds 1,579
Amount.....	Rs. 14,693	Rs. 18,091	...	Rs. 1,431
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,50,986	Mds 1,56,587	Mds 3,401	...
Amount.....	Rs. 93,877	Rs. 93,439	Rs. 438	...
COAL—				
Weight	Mds 4,95,108	Mds 4,77,778	Mds17,330	...
Amount.....	Rs. 2,09,176	Rs. 2,16,896	...	Rs. 7,720

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st June 1879 was 27,656 maunds, and in money Rs. 7,951. The quantities carried and compared with 1878 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 21st June 1879.	Week ending 22nd June 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight.....	Mds 7,136	Mds 11,079	...	Mds 3,943
Amount.....	Rs. 5,545	Rs. 7,592	...	Rs. 2,047
GRAIN—				
Weight.....	Mds 87,575	Mds 66,840	Mds 20,735	...
Amount.....	Rs. 22,202	Rs. 19,370	Rs. 2,832	...
JAGREE—				
Weight.....	Mds. 3,338	Mds. 1,881	Mds. 1,457	...
Amount.....	Rs. 1,451	Rs. 513	Rs. 938	...
OPIUM—				
Weight.....	Mds 229	Mds 697	...	Mds 464
Amount.....	Rs. 577	Rs. 1,751	...	Rs. 1,174
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight.....	Mds. 3,516	Mds. 3,891	...	Mds. 375
Amount.....	Rs. 2,629	Rs. 3,221	...	Rs. 592
SALT—				
Weight.....	Mds 87,941	Mds 34,267	Mds. 53,674	...
Amount.....	Rs. 12,611	Rs. 11,111	Rs. 1,500	...
SEEDS—				
Weight.....	Mds. 7,227	Mds 8,952	...	Mds 1,725
Amount.....	Rs. 1,723	Rs. 2,751	...	Rs. 1,028
SUGAR—				
Weight.....	Mds. 1,854	Mds. 1,847	Mds. 27	...
Amount.....	Rs. 1,014	R

...ing of after the assault was taken into consideration on the whole, with reference to the native witnesses, some material observations might be made on their evidence. This had emboldened and improved upon the statements made by them before the magistrate on the 19th October, the day the affray took place. This improvement had been effected to a considerable and almost unprecedented extent, as would be apparent if the two depositions of any one witness were compared with each other. And with reference to the fact it was observable that men did not usually remember more about conversations and minute details of occurrences nine months after the occurrences than they did two hours after they had taken place. Secondly, the witnesses differed to a most extraordinary extent in their versions as to what they saw and heard, both before and after the alleged assault, though they one and all said that they were present at the same time. Thirdly, to these inaccurate and varying statements there were two exceptions. In a lodgingly precise and mechanical way, all the witnesses, one by one, stated the exact particulars connected with the assault itself, and indicated with absurd similarity of language the precise position of Mr. Saunders's right hand, which was described as if it had been glued on to his right leg and entirely taken up with a newspaper which he held in it. In fact, one witness, the bearer, of whom he had already made mention, had gone so far as to swear positively that he had never, from the beginning to the end of the affair, gone so far as to take his eyes off that right hand—not even for a moment. Could anything be more absurd than such evidence as this? As to Mr. Saunders's evidence he had no wish to make out or show that that gentleman had stated anything which he knew to be false; but it was quite clear to all those who had seen him in court that he was a strong partisan in the matter, committed as he was to one view of the case, and consequently so prone to exaggeration that everything he said should have to be accepted with caution and reserve. This gentleman was so anxious to make out a good case for himself that he was perpetually wandering off into irrelevant matter which the learned prosecutor did not regard as part of his case, and which he, at times, vainly endeavoured to prevent Mr. Saunders from imparting to the court. The judge's story was that an unprovoked, unintelligible, and wholly unaccountable assault had been committed upon him by the subordinate judge in the other hall; Pundit Hur Sahai's statement was that he had not gone to the house with any intent to assault, or quarrel with, the judge; that he had not, in fact, assaulted him; and that if anything like an assault had taken place, it was not his fault, because he feared he was going to be struck, and threw up—and possibly threw out—his hands to protect himself from an impending blow. The commissioners would most probably arrive at the conclusion that the truth lay between both these conflicting stories. What most likely happened was this. Owing to certain matters, to which due reference had been made in cross-examination, there was doubtless an idea in the sub-judge's mind that the judge was displeased with him. Mr. Saunders returned from the hill... ...all on him on the following day, the 29th. When he intimated to the judge his desire for an interview a message was brought out to him that the judge would not see him except at *kecheri*. Up to this moment of his visit he was cool and unexcited, as it appeared from the evidence; but this message conveyed in no very courteous terms confirmed his worst fears, and caused him to believe that he was not to be treated as usual by the judge, and to bring on a nervous excitement to a man in bad health, he was quite upset by the refusal of the judge to see him. Some conversation ensued between Pundit Hur Sahai and the *chuprpass* who brought him the message. It was most probable also that some noise was made in the course of the conversation, and Mr. Saunders, hearing it, and not unnaturally feeling irritated, came out into the verandah and said, "What is the matter? What noise is this?" Upon this a discussion arose between Mr. Saunders and Hur Sahai, as to the precise terms of which there was some discrepancies in the evidence; but it was clear that it ended in Mr. Saunders going to the outer chick of his verandah, and, holding it aside with his left hand, he told the subjudge to go away. He, Mr. Ross, would ask the commissioners to take it as proved that the words used on this occasion were *challay jao*. Mr. Saunders would not swear that he did not use them, and two of his witnesses swore that he did. It might be presumed also that by this time both parties were angry and irritated with each other. Mr. Saunders deposed that the subjudge refused to go, but he could not remember in what language the refusal was expressed. But whatever it might have been, it caused Mr. Saunders to drop the chick and say to Pundit Hur Sahai "*chup rao*," and it was more than probable that at this time he spoke the words very angrily, and raised his hand with a threatening, or, at any rate, angry gesture. According to his story Hur Sahai then pulled back his sleeves and squared up to him like a prize fighter. The learned counsel then proceeded to analyse the evidence of the judge, and pointed out that Mr. Saunders himself admitted the probability of Hur Sahai having fancied that he was going to assault him; and he asked whether, after this admission, it could be urged or said with fairness or truth that there was anything absurd in the contention that what Hur Sahai did was done under the apprehension of an assault upon himself, and with a view to protect himself. On the contrary, he maintained that it was a most reasonable contention, and one which was borne out by all the probabilities of the case and even by the evidence. No man in any country in the world, who was only five feet four inches in height and weighed about eight stone, would lightly and unprovokedly assault a powerful man like the Judge of Farrukabad, who was good six feet in his stockings and weighed 13 or 14 stone at the least. How much more unlikely was it that a native of this country would deliberately, and without reasonable fear of being himself assaulted, commit an assault of this kind on an Englishman, and that Englishman his official superior, in his own house? Besides, it should not be forgotten that, as a matter of fact, the natives of this country never stamped their feet, nor did they, to use the inappropriate, if not ridiculous language of the judge, generally "square up as prize fighters." It was not necessary, however, to enter at any very great length into the evidence of Mr. Saunders to show that if it might not be considered false there was a great deal in it that had been very considerably exaggerated. With reference to the man Salamutulla and his brother Karimulla a word or two need also be said. Without desiring to impute to Mr. Saunders anything more than that gentleman had himself admitted, it was clear that he entertained a marked preference for Salamutulla, and that he had brought him with him from district to district as he had himself been transferred. And whatever may have been the character of the relations between them—it was quite probable that the judge was desirous of promoting the interests of—it was clear that he had every reason to consider smart and efficient—it was undeniable that the subordinate judge had good reason to think that Mr. Saunders had a regard for Salamutulla and would consequently hear and pay attention to what he said. For instance, when Salamutulla's brother, Karimulla, who was the nazir of the subordinate judge's court, was fined in the paltry sum of eight annas, the judge interfered in the matter and remitted the fine; and Hur Sahai probably thought that this was done because Salamutulla had the ear of Mr. Saunders. And it was not too much to suppose, notwithstanding all that had been said by his learned friend who prosecuted on behalf of the Government, that Mr. Saunders did feel some annoyance at Karimulla having been dismissed—certainly Hur Sahai thought that such was the case, and called on the judge to explain matters, when he was not received, but told to go and see the butler. There was one other matter in the evidence for the prosecution to which it was necessary for him to advert—the so-called oral confession made by Hur Sahai to Mr. Watts, which he had contended should not have been received in evidence before the commission. He was not sorry, however, that it had been admitted, for it showed that Pundit Hur Sahai had from the first denied the assault, and at the same time had expressed his sorrow and contrition for the disturbance which he had with no evil intent created in Mr. Saunders's verandah. The learned counsel concluded by thanking the commissioners for the care and patience with which they had conducted the trial, and complimenting the prosecution on the ability and fairness of the officers engaged. He left the case in the hands of the commissioners, feeling sure that they would report on it to the Government in such a manner that fair treatment would be accorded to his client and the public satisfied that justice had been done.

The President enquired of Pundit Hur Sahai whether he had gone to the residence of the judge alone or accompanied by any servant.

Pundit Hur Sahai replied that he had entered the house alone.

The commission then closed; the commissioners will duly report their decision to Government.

HYDERABAD RACES, 1879.

ON THE CHUDDERGHAUT COURSE.

NOVEMBER 13TH, 15TH, 18TH, 20TH, AND 22ND.

STEWARDS:

Col Pelly, R A, Major Tyndall, 1st Regt N I,
Col Norrie, A Qr Mr Gl, Major Nevill, Comdr, H H
Col Tronpman, R S Fus, Nizam's Service,
Major Tait, 12th Bl Lancer, Capt Croker, 1-21st R S Fus,
Major Weiherel, 2-16th Rgt, Capt Hamilton, H C Cav,
M. H. Wilkinson, Esq., Nizam's Service, Hony Secy.

FIRST DAY—NOVEMBER 13.

FIRST RACE—THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY PLATE—Rs. 400, presented by the Nawab Khoorsheedjah Bahadur; for all Maiden Arab Galloways. Weight for age and inches; winners once before the Meeting 5 lbs., twice and oftener 7 lbs. extra. Distance 1¼ miles. Entrance 1st September Rs. 30, 1st October Rs. 60, 1st November Rs. 100, when the race will close.

SECOND RACE—THE ARAB DERBY—A piece of plate, value Rs. 1,000, presented by H. E. Mookhtar-ool-Mouk Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I., and Co. Rs. 500 added. Weight for age; winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Entrance as for Maiden Galloway Plate. Distance 1¼ miles.

THIRD RACE—DRAWING ROOM STAKES—Value Rs. 500. For all Arabs, winners of 3 stakes; winners of one season value, or two seasons 7 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Distance 1 mile. Entrance as for Maiden Galloway Plate.

FOURTH RACE—THE STAND PLATE—Value Rs. 400, presented by the Nawab Ekhbalood Dowlah Bahadur; for all horses. Weight for age and class raised 28 lbs. G.R., professional riders 7lbs. extra. 1½ miles. Entrance 1st September Rs. 20, 1st October Rs. 30, and the day before the Race Rs. 100.

FIFTH RACE—PONY PLATE—Rs. 250, presented by the Nawab Moer Lisk Ali Khan Bahadur; for all ponies 13-2 and under. Weight country breds 10 st. 7lbs., Arabs 11st., all other breds 11st. 7lbs., 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under 13-2. Entrance Rs. 40, to close the day before the race. ½ mile heats without dismounting.

SECOND DAY—NOVEMBER 15.

FIRST RACE—THE HUNT CUP—Value Rs. 500, presented by the Nawab Nizam Yar-Jung Bahadur. A hurdle race for all horses. Weight for age and class raised 2 st. Entrance Rs. 30. Entries to close 1st November; about 2 miles.

SECOND RACE—BEDOUIN STAKES—Rs. 1,000; for all Arabs. Weight for age; winners of one season 5lbs., two seasons 10lbs., oftener 14lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5lbs. winners of the Arab Derby to carry 5lbs. additional (penalties, Galloways allowed 7lbs. Entrance as for Maiden Galloway Plate. Distance 1¼ miles.

THIRD RACE—MADRAS AYER PURSE of Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the Merchants of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Chudderghaut; for all horses. Weight for age and class; ... allowed 7lbs., winners of previous seasons 3lbs. ... of current season 5lbs. extra. Entrance as ... Maiden Galloway Plate. Distance 1 mile.

FOURTH RACE—SELLING STAKES of Rs. 400. For all ... sold for Rs. 800. Weight 8 st. 4lbs. extra ... 200 over 800. Entrance Rs. 30 the day before the race. Distance 1¼ miles.

FIFTH RACE—HACK RACE—A Purse value Rs. 250, presented by the Nawab Shahab Jung Bahadur; for all horses ... not been trained. Catch weight over ... to be claimed for Rs. 500 after the race. ... Rs. 30 the day before the race. ½ mile.

THIRD DAY—NOVEMBER 18.

...WAY PLATE—Rs. 400, presented by ... -ood-Dowlah Bahadur; for all ... breds in H. H. Nizam's Dominions. The Maiden Galloway Plate. Weight ... previous winners 5 lbs. extra, Maidens of the ... Maidens of the Meeting allowed 4 lbs. extra ... of the day allowed 7 lbs. extra. Distance ...

...CE—THE HYDERABAD GOLD CUP—Value ... presented by the Government of H. H. the ... 1,000 from the Fund; for all horses. ... winners once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., ... Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens of the ... extra, of the day allowed 7lbs. ... Merchants' Purse 5lbs. in addition ... to any other penalty. Distance 2½ miles. Entrance 1st September Rs. 100, 1st October Rs. 200, and 1st November Rs. 300, when the race will close.

THIRD RACE—THE DESERT STAKES—Rs. 1,000, presented by H. E. Shumsool-Oomra Ameer-i-kabeer Bahadur; for all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age; winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Entrance as for Maiden Galloway Plate. Distance 2 miles.

FOURTH RACE—TREMUDGHERY STAKES—Rs. 400, presented by the Nawab Basheer-ood-Dowlah Bahadur; for all Arabs. Weight for age: winners once during the Meeting 5 lbs, twice 10 lbs. extra, Maidens of the day allowed 7 lbs. Entrance as for the Maiden Galloway Plate. Distance 2 miles.

FIFTH RACE—THE GARRISON CUP—Value Rs. 200, presented by H. E. the Nawab Mookhtar-ool-Mouk Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I., and Rs. 100 from the Fund. A Hurdle Race for all horses the property of Officers of the H. S. Force, Contingent and H. H. the Nizam's Service. Weight for age and class raised 2 st.; winners once 5 lbs, twice and oftener 10 lbs extra, Maidens allowed 7 lbs, Maidens of the Meeting allowed 4 lbs extra, of the day 7 lbs extra. Entrance Rs. 20 November 1st. Distance about 1½ miles.

FOURTH DAY—NOVEMBER 20.

FIRST RACE—RESIDENCY PURSE of Rs. 400. Handicap for all Galloways that have started during the Meeting. Entrance Rs. 50, forfeit Rs. 20 for not standing Handicap. Names to be sent in by 7 a.m. the day before the race. Handicap will be out by 10 a. m. Starting declaration at 1 p. m. Distance 1¼ miles.

SECOND RACE—THE DECCAN CUP—Value Rs. 1,000, presented by the Government of H. H. the Nizam, and Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. A Handicap for all Arabs. Entrance 1st September Rs. 100, 1st October Rs. 200 and 1st November Rs. 300. Distance 1¼ miles.

THIRD RACE—PURSE of Rs. 800, presented by the Rajah Rajagan Nawsucur Pershad; Handicap for all horses that have started during the Meeting. Entrance Rs. 75, forfeit Rs. 25 for not accepting the Handicap. Distance 2 miles.

FOURTH RACE—THE CHUDDERGHAUT CUP—Rs. 400, presented by the Nawab Shumsheer Jung Bahadur; 2nd Class Handicap for all horses. Winner to be claimable for Rs. 1,000. Entries as for Galloway Handicap. Distance 1 mile.

FIFTH RACE—THE NIZAM'S MILITARY CUP—Presented by the Officers of H. H. the Nizam's Forces, value Rs. 400; a Handicap Hurdle Race for all horses. Entrance Rs. 30. About 2 miles.

FIFTH DAY—NOVEMBER 22.

FIRST RACE—THE ARABIAN CUP—Value Rs. 400, presented by the Nawab Mookurrum-ood-Dowlah Bahadur; a Handicap for all Arabs that have not won during the Meeting. Entrance Rs. 30, 1st October Rs. 60, 1st November Rs. 100, when the race will close. Distance 1 mile.

SECOND RACE—THE CIVILIANS' CUP—Value Rs. 1,000, presented by the Civilians in the service of H. H. the Nizam's Government; Handicap for all Arabs that have won during the Meeting, forced for winners at Rs. 75 for each race won, optional for losers at Rs. 50. Distance 2 miles.

THIRD RACE—THE CITY AND SUBURBAN—Rs. 500, subscribed by residents in the city of Hyderabad and its suburbs; a Handicap, forced for all winners (except Arabs) at Rs. 75 optional to losers at Rs. 50. Distance 1¼ miles.

FOURTH RACE—PONY PLATE—Rs. 250, presented by the Nawab Meer Sadut Ali Khan Bahadoor; for all ponies 13-2. Country breds to carry 10 st. Arabs 10-7, other breds 11 st., 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under; winners once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 st. extra. Entrance Rs. 20, to close the day before the race. Distance ½ mile.

FIFTH RACE—THE STEWARDS' PURSE—Rs. 500. A Handicap for all horses that have started during the Meeting. Entrance Rs. 50, forfeit Rs. 20. 1¼ miles.

Entrance for the above races to be sent by 7 o'clock a. m. on the day before the race. Handicap will be out at 10 a. m., and declaration must be in by 1 o'clock p. m.

RULES.

1.—Calcutta Rules in force (Local Rules excepted).

2.—In St. ple-chases and Hurdle Races G. N. Rules to be in force.

3.—All objections as regards wrong entry, qualifications or weights to be made to the Secretary *in writing before* the race, and to the running in a race before the rider of the horse objected to has weighed out.

In all cases the objector must deposit a fee of Rs. 50, which sum is to be forfeited to the fund if the objection be considered frivolous by the Stewards.

4—Names and colors of riders must be given in with the declaration to start. Failure to do so or to notify any subsequent change will render the owner liable to a fine of Rs. 10.

5.—Any person riding in wrong colors will be liable to a fine of Rs. 20.

6.—Native Jockeys allowed 4 lbs.

7.—Owners of horses in races (hack and pony races excepted) to subscribe Rs. 50 to the fund. In case of confederacies (which must be declared in writing at the time of entry to the Secretary), each member to subscribe Rs. 50. Owners of horses entered in hack and pony races to subscribe Rs. 25.

8.—All acceptances and declarations to start must reach the Secretary at the Public Rooms, Secunderabad, before 8 o'clock p. m. the day before the race.

9.—All entrance money, subscriptions, &c., must be sent with the entry, or the horse will be liable to be disqualified.

10.—All allowances of every kind must be claimed, liabilities and penalties declared and all horses stated to the best of the enterer's belief at the time of entering.

11.—There must be 3 entrances in *bona fide* separate interests to constitute a race, otherwise it will be considered a walk over.

12.—Three horses in *bona fide* separate interests to start or no public money, Cup or Purse will be given. No added money, Cup or Purse given for a W. O.

13.—In races where there are 10 or more entries the second horse to receive ¼ entrances.

14.—Five per cent on the gross value of lotteries and Pari Mutuels to be carried on the credit of the fund.

15.—If the subscriptions do not realize sufficient for the advertised money and expenses, a proportionate reduction will be made.

16.—The Stewards have power to postpone the races in case of necessity.

17.—Horses without approved certificates ... and measured by the Stewards or some person appointed by them on November 8th, gentlemen holding certificates of height or age of their horses will be required to produce them. All ponies must be brought to the Public Rooms on November 8th, at 5 o'clock p.m., to be measured.

18.—Subscribers of less than Rs. 15 will not be admitted to the stand or enclosure, or permitted to take part in the lotteries or Pari Mutuels. Subscribers of Rs. 50 and upwards will receive tickets for the grand stand.

19.—Owners can claim ½ their stable or horse in one lottery, but should there be more than one lottery on the same day, they must face the subsequent lottery. This Rule does not apply to stable lotteries in which an owner can claim ½ his stable in every lottery.

20.—No alteration can be made in the lottery books when once the entry is made and no division of a horse under ½ allowed in the books.

21.—Lottery accounts will be made up daily and losers of Rs. 500 and upwards are liable to be called upon to settle up with the Secretary before they can be permitted to take part in any further lottery or run a horse in any race. The Secretary can also demand cash payment for tickets taken or horses purchased in any lottery, should any person fail to settle, the Secretary can refuse to enter the defaulter's name for tickets, or take his bid for any subsequent lotteries.

22.—Cash only will be taken in payment of accounts.

23.—A day will be fixed for the settling of all accounts, and any one failing to settle on that date will be treated as a defaulter.

24.—All horses running in the races or galloped on the course will have to pay a course fee of Rs. 19.

25.—Any owner of horses galloped on the course after it has been closed by the Secretary shall not be allowed to start a horse during the meeting, and any Jockey galloping horses on the course when closed will be debarred from riding during the meeting or fined Rs. 100 at the discretion of the Stewards.

26.—No allowance for mares and geldings in selling races, auction stakes, or handicaps. All surplus over declared value to go to the fund.

27.—Bi-lli Sicca currency—(N. B.—The assay rate of exchange is Govt. Rs. 100=H. S. Rs. 116-14-8, the Sarraf rate varies from 113 to 124). All money received will be entered and payments will be made at the rate of exchange of the day.

28.—The decision of the Stewards to be final.

29.—Any 3 of the Stewards to form a quorum for the transaction of any business connected with the meeting.

30.—It is particularly requested that all communications be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Hyderabad Races, Public Rooms, Secunderabad. All telegrams must be confirmed by letter.

M. H. WILKINSON, Esq.,
Secy. to Govt. H. H. N.'s P. W. D., Hony. Secy.
Secunderabad, 15th June 1879.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

THE following letter has been received by Mr. Guildford Onslow from Thomas Castro, the Tichborne Claimant:

"Portsmouth, May 31, 1879.

"DEAR ONSLOW,—Your kind letter reached me yesterday, and I am thankful to hear that you and your family are quite well. As regards my dear Roger coming to see me, I am sorry to cause him disappointment or pain, but it must not be; better he never should see me either again than to do so in the garb of a felon—not that the clothes make me one any more than the verdict of a paid jury. As regards the gentleman from New Zealand, I have no recollection of him, but my memory is failing me fast of late. You say a great deal to try and cheer me up, but I have given up all hopes so long as the present Powers that be are ruling. Their motto seems to have changed from 'Dieu et mon droit' to 'Le droit du plus fort.' I shall be entitled to petition again next August, but shall not do so. It is useless to appeal to a heart of adamant. There are no hopes for me until there is a complete change, both in the Ministry and Government. . . . If your health permits you to do so, I hope you will see my friends and supporters in South Lancashire before the next election, for I expect nothing without a change in that quarter. I am sorry to hear of poor Gay's death. No doubt they think death will destroy all evidence of truth in a little time, but it will not, for I take it for granted that my countrymen will yet see me or mine fulfilling our true position. (After the words 'true position' three lines have been erased by the Governor.) You advise me to pray and have faith. How can I have faith in anything when I find myself in a place like this as somebody else. Had the trial taken place in New Zealand or the Fiji's this country would have been the first to point the finger of scorn at them. But it could not have happened in New Zealand—the Antipodians are too honest to allow such a thing. In Australia they make a practice of keeping Justice at Home. . . . You never told me that the Government had paid my opponents' expenses out of the public funds.—Yours truly,

ROGER (THOMAS CASTRO).

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The value of this well known Family Medicine has been largely tested in all parts of the world, and by all grades of society, for upwards of FIFTY YEARS. Its well earned extensive sale has induced SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, some of which in OUTWARD APPEARANCE so closely resemble the original as to have deceived many purchasers. The proprietor therefore feels it due to the public to give a special caution against the use of SUCH IMITATIONS.

Purchasers are thereby requested carefully to observe the four following distinctive characteristics, without which none are genuine:—

1st.—In every case the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY, are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to EACH PACKET.

2nd.—Each SINGLE POWDER has directions for the dose, and the words John Steedman, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, printed thereon.

3rd.—The name Steedman is always spelt with two EE's.

4th.—The manufacture is carried on solely at Walworth, Surrey.

Sold in Packets by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, are 1s 1½d and 2s 9d each.

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MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 59, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 1st August 1875.

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ESTABLISHED 1824.
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THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings Household Furniture, Merchandize and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

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Agents in Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
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UPWARDS of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policyholders.

ANNUAL REVENUE £700,000.

INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ..... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	2,000,000
BERLIN COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin ..... "	5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "	5,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....Rs.	2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	2,000,000

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,758,042 STERLING.

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COVERING DWELLING AND OTHER HOUSES, BUILDINGS, WAREHOUSES, MERCHANDISE, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. GOALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .....£830,690
" 1872 .....£516,388

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.

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	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	25 6 0	13 9 0	6 10 8	29 3 0	15 0 0	7 10 8
25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 2 8	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 5 0
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 8	33 14 0	17 6 0	8 14 4
35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 8 8	37 5 0	19 2 0	9 13 0
40	35 14 0	18 7 0	9 11 4	41 4 0	21 3 0	10 14 4
45	40 3 0	20 10 0	10 9 0	46 3 0	23 11 0	12 2 0

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